THE STATE LEGISLATURE. THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER TO BE DISCUSSED ON TUESDAY.

A Custom House Lobby Working Against It-Mr. Tilden Surprising the House-A Lively Fight Over the Brooklyn Charter-Rerati-fying the Fifteenth Amendment. ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Seventy's Charter was reached in Committee of the Whole this

rains, and after a little by-play between Fields and Jacobs, who were evidently desirous of letting people know that they are as much in favor of reform as the next man, it was, on motion of the Onondaga Giant, who said he had not yet read a line of it and wanted time to do so, made a special order for Tuesday next, with the understanding that it shall be so continued from day

to day, until disposed of.

Old Salt has no idea of falling into the arrangement of letting the charter slip easily through the House and allowing the Senate to amend it. He proposes that it shall bear the marks of his handiwork before it leaves the Assembly. The Committee of Seventy are delighted with the idea that due time is to be taken to consider and ponder upon it before taking action, but the gallant Col. Hawkins thinks it is a device of the wicked Sammy Til den to delay action until he completes his plan of action against it, or until the gangs of jail birds, shoulder-hitters, and repeaters who hate this charter can get up here to lobby against it.

MR. THEDEN IN HIS SEAT.

Mr. Triden was in his seat in the lobby during almost the entire session again to-day. A large number of members and visitors, who did not number of members and visitors, who did not know the distinguished Democratic Reformer, and having learned from The Sux that he was here, were constantly boring those who did know him to point out his seat to them, and they, on attempting to do so, would always find it empty. The Speaker, no duobt noticing this, and anxious to stop the confusion Sammy was creating in the lobby, as well as to give all an opportunity to see the distinguished Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called upon him to take the chair in the Committee of the Whole. As the sonorous voice of the Speaker pronounced the name of Mr. Tilden, the noise about the chamber suddenly ceased. But that gentleman was so busily engaged in the lobby, stating to a little knot of cager listeners his objections to the cumulative voting system, that he and those just about him were probably the only ones in the chamber who did not hear his name. When the Speaker again called him in a tone that made the chandeliers jingle, he jumped to his feet, and passing

FROM THE LOBBY TO THE SPEAKER'S DESK, his face fairly scarlet with blushes or anger.

FROM THE LOBBY TO THE SPEAKER'S DESK, his face fairly scarlet with blushes or anger, asked to be excused, as he was sick. The Speaker excused him and he returned to his scat in the lobby. But the object of the Speaker was accomplished. The crowd had seen the great little man, and soon the Chamber began to thin out and order was restored. I am sorry to say that some of the Democrats who are on committee with Mr. Tilden complain that he neglects those duties. One who had recently been designated as one of a committee to bury a dead member, said it would be almost impossible for him to leave, as his committee had some very important measures before it, and as Mr. Tilden did not attend its meetings he was left alone to look after Democratic interests. He evidently did not know that Mr. Tilden is compelled to stay away from those meetings for the reason that he is sick.

THE FIGHT ON BROOKLYN'S CHARTER.

THE FIGHT ON BROOKLYN'S CHARTER.

There is a great rush of Brooklyn's political nagnates here. Among them I notice United States District Attorney Tracey and Internal Revenue Supervisor Silas B. Dutcher, who are here to try and lobby through the charter made in pursuance of the combination between Custom House Republicans and Boss McLaughlin, and which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Morton. This charter proposes to keep Boss McLaughlin's Water Board in existence for another year, by which time he expects to have made enough to enable him to retire. It is almost safe to say that of the Kings county delegation, Messrs, Jacobs, Morton, Mossly, Bennett, Altken, Peck, and Roche, will oppose his _Lasage_unless_very_da-THE PIOHT ON BROOKLYN'S CHARTER.

n, Mossly, Bennett, Attken, Peck, and will oppose its passage unless very may amended. The friends of the charter elled upon Separor Ferry's support of it, an informed that that gentleman refuses the himself to it, and it is more than probath to too will insist on many material insents before he will give it his support. Goodrich, who drafted the charter, is cretrying to make friends for it. On the hand, Archie Bliss and several other antim House Republicans are opposing it, and in Brooklyn's charter promises to be one and bitter.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT BILL.

The bill to amend the Board of Audit bill, so as a comply with the objections of the Governor, o-day passed through the Committee of the Whole, and would have passed the Senate had here been the necessary number of Senators present to pass a bill. But as some were away on investigating Committees others had gone home on a visit, and still others were out riding, or in some other way enjoying themselves, the bill had to be laid over until enough could be got tohad to be faid over until enough could be get together to pass it; and so the Comptroller and the
city's creditors must wait.

The contractors' bill introduced by Senator
O'Brien was under consideration to-day, but for
want of information on the part of the New
York Senators, whereby they could explain the
bill to the satisfaction of the Senators from the
rural districts, it was laid over in order to give
them an opportunity to inform themselves.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE. RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE.
Senator Adams to-day gave notice of a bill to
create Railroad Commissioners of Estimate and
control of railroads in this State. The Commissioners are to estimate the actual cost of railroads to the stock and bondholders, and the capital stock is to be limited to the amount of the
actual cost. This bill is said to cover the ground
of the numerous petitions introduced last winter, and will be backed up by a host of the same
this. The Reformer, George O. Jones, is said to
favor it, and in addition, I learn that the merhants of New York and this city are asking for
the passing of such a bill. Should it go through,
there will be a lively time among the watered
took institutions.

LEGALIZING DISPUTED ASSESSMENTS. Markay this morning introduced a bill to tze the assessments made for certain im-ements in New York, the contract for which spatial by Comptroller Green on the ground they were not legally made. It provides all contracts or agreem, ats for the past five for regulating, grading, paving or repaying, the repaying of Trind avenue from Four-tion of the part of the part of the part of the paying of the paving of the paying or four-tion.

is introduced in the interests of the rs who are said to be suffering for the claim on week much of which has a long time completed. It is also nat many thousand workingmen are upon the passage of this or some in order that work on these improvements that the this for Sentar O' lifen's bill, introduced by him at the request of or Green, and which left in the hands attenuan the power of passing upon the NG THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

CISING THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

lesseley's bill authorizing the Water Board of the Listen bonds to the amount of for the purpose of constructing sewer a portion of the city lying north of Prosent Hangliton avenues, was this morning to a third reading. While it was understain Mr. Berri took occasion to pay the to the Water Board, who he said would not sewer hell. If they could only a power to do it. Mosely retorted by in 22 that if rumors were true Mr. Berri' then with that Board was as close as is for a person of opposite political and the was glad to see that he had take ity apportunity to recondiste those rumors splained by anying that there were some men in that Board whom he respected ben collectively he could not go back typ without "a binait of shame mantlingsh, "had he not said what he had. My memory was not under consideration, and improvement was one much needed.

As ACCOMMODATING MONOPOLY.

AN ACCOMMODATING MONOPOLY. a to morpoly, and said that if passed if would the hundreds of poor men who were now rely liguien what they could earn with a shade had 1 a their hyelific od. No progress was under the ever gave him.

with the bill, and it is more than probable that when next it makes its appearance, Paige, Blair, Hawkins, and other New Yorkers will succeed in showing up the little joker in it so effectively as to put it quietly at rest by the side of the many similar projects which have been here for years past.

GEORGE LAW'S FERRIES.

Commerce and

for years past.

GEORGE LAW'S FERRIES.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly to-day reported Mr. Bennett's bill in relation to George Law's ferries. I learn that there is quite a lobby here-led by Joe O'Donohoe of the Committee of Seventy-working to defeat this bill. Last year this corporation spent \$20,000 to defeat a similar bill. but they will have to go much higher than that this winter, as Bennett is in dead earnest; for he well knows that if he succeeds in passing this bill his constituents will give him anything he asks for, even if it be the next Senatorship from that district. If this corporation would spend their money in improving their accommodations for the public instead of lobbying at Albany, perhaps there would be no necessity of such a bill as this.

The committee appointed to examine into the matter of legislative postage were to day given power to send for persons and papers. It is more than likely the first man they will want to see now holds a good position in Washington.

A THIRD CHARTER FOR NEW YORK.

now holds a good position in Washington.

A THIRD CHARTER FOR NEW YORK.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke and a committee of the Chetom House faction are expected here to-night with another charter for New York.

Several of the Citizens' Association are here ostensibly urging their charter, but in reality trying to get the Seventy to so amend their charter as to save the Dock Commission, which is the "paying claim" that Association have been "working" for a long time.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The entire evening session of the Assembly was consumed in the discussion of the resolution to rescind the resolution passed in 1879, revoking the action of the Legislature of 1869 in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Jacobs took a new departure and voted for the resolution, but he could not swallow the preamble, nor any amendment of Old Sait's declaring that the action of the Legislature of 1870 was unauthorized. &c. He carried with him from the Republicans Messes. Gregory, Frince, A. L. Hayes, and Twombly; while Mr. Paige, a Democrat of New York, who was very anxious that everything should be read by the Clerk for fear he might vote wrong, voted with the Republicans every time. During the discussion Mr. Alvord made a statement in regard to Jacobs's previous record, and when asked by that gentleman what his proofs were for the statement, Alvord replied that it was only his recollection, and that was good enough proof for a Democrat. This deilberate insult made Jacobs mad, and he retailated in one of the best off-band speeches ever made by him, in which he gave a brief review of Alvord's political history, and extorted from that gentleman an apology for his language, which he said was only meant in a Pickwicklan sense.

Mr. Jacobs declared himself as willing to accept of a good and conservative Republican as

wickian sense.

Mr. Jacobs declared himself as willing to accept of a good and conservative Republican as the next Democratic candidate for President, if necessary to defeat the present weak and corrupt Administration, and this is what stirred the bile of the Onondaga sage. Messrs. D. H. Hill and Mosely, who had nailed the Democratic flag, negro and all, to their mast-head, preferred to go down with that flag flying and opposed to the resolution, preamble, and amendment. Mr. Niles, who sometimes talks too much, made a very good speech, slding with Jacobs against Alvord's amendment, but falled to vote as he talked. Mr. Prince also opposed the amendment, and had the nerve to back up what he said by his vote, notwithstanding party lines were strictly drawn. Mr. Flelds was present, but stepped out just before the vote was taken to consult, it was said, with Mr. Tilden, who fsiled to put in an appearance. This action of the two great Reformers was severely criticised by those Democrats who stood up and took their punishment like men. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 71 to 13.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Charley Spencer, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., the committee of the Custom House Republicans, arrived here to-day with the skeleton of the Custom House Republicans, arrived here to-day with the skeleton of the Custom House harter. A number of Senators and Assemblymen met them in their rooms at the Delavan, and Mr. Spencer explained what their charter would probably be when completed. He is quite confident that their charter, when completed, will neet with the approval of both factions of the Republicans, in New York city. The Hon. Thomas E. Stewart is also here with a skeleton of the charter that will suit the Greeley Republicans. I am told that the motion of Alvord to postpone the Seventy's charter until next Tuesday was made in order to give these factions an opportunity to see if they could

that would be acceptable to the that would be acceptable to the Republicar The Committee of Seventy feel much chagrin at this action on the part of the organization New York, who had been mainly instrumental inducing them to prepare a color

John A. Weeks, Captain of the Custom House phy's private secretary, W. J. O'Brien, and Serg Van Cott and brother. Another large delegation against the Seventy's charter, and be pre-ent a the reconciliation of the factions and the birties of the new charter.

of the new charter.

CREATING A COMMERCIAL DISTRICT.
Mr. Twombly will to-morrow introduce a bill creating a Commercial District and a Board of Commissioners for New York. The Board is to consist of ten members and combine the Commissioners of Emigration. Quarantine, Pilots. Docks and Pilers. Port Wardens, and Harbor Masters, and has jurisdiction over the counties of New York, Westchester, Kings, and Queens, and is to have full control of the harbor of New York and all its approaches.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senato to-day had a meeting and Mr. Davenport presented the claims of O'Donovan Rossato Mr. Tweed's seat. The committee have given Mr. Tweed one week in which to put in a reply.

to Mr. Tweed's seat. The committee havegiven Mr. Tweed one week in which to put in a reply. The Committee on Ways and Means resumed its investigation into the charges against the Capitol Commissioners and Superintendent of the Capitol Commissioners and Superintendent of the Capitol buildings. Eleven witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined, each one of whom testified that he knew of no political influence being brought to bear upon the workmen on the new Capitol. They knew of no man being put on private work and paid out of the Capitol fund, and knew of no material belonging to the new Capitol being diverted to private use. Mr. Foot, of the committee, moved that the testimony be closed.

Mr. Jacobs recalled Mr. Bridgeford, Superintendent, and asked him if the Eight-Hour law was in force on the Capitol works.

Mr. Bridgeford said it was not; men worked by the hour, and he had them work so by direction of the Commissioners.

Mr. Harris, of the Commission, said the Eight-Hour law provided for men working by the hour and being paid by the hour, and they followed the law in that respect.

Mr. Jacobs said that so far as the testimony went he could not see any proof that any political influence had been used, for that work or materials belonging to the Capitol had been diverted to private use. He asked, however, that the report be delayed till Wednesday aext, which was granted.

The will light in the Terwillizer com-

At the investigation of the Terwillizer compilities this afternoon. Terwillizer, after being sworn, read a written statement, in which he denies that he ever had any conversation with Mr. Parsons about any compensation or percentage for work he gave him; never inade any demand for money on that account; never expected to receive any compensation for furnishing any work. He says the firm were his political friends, and he felt it to be his duty to give them the work; that the money paid to him (some \$4.60) was for services rendered through a period covering some three years, and was paid to him after his term of office as Clerk of the Senate had expired. He also says that he never fixed the price for work, or certified any bills except for work done for that was fixed by law; and that the Secretary of state certified the other bills.

Mr. Harris, counsel for Terwilliger, said he would submit his summing up in writing. The TERWILLIGER'S DEFENCE.

OVERHAULING SUPT. MILLER. A Controversy Between Home and Foreign Comparies Blackmail.
On the Miller investigation before the Assemoly committee yesterday. Stephen English testified that
we knew an insurance agent named Peck, but was never
kicked out of Peck's office for attempted blackmailing.

lesses out of reasonate. In water product a smooth the was only showed out.

Mr. Bournay said it was generally rumored smooth invariance companies that the late Sapt. Barnes left several companies in an unsound and bankrupt condition o continue their business during Miller's administration, Witness and heard English accused of blackment. and a street and heard Loglish accused of blackhard and the companies.

The companies.

For the A. Conkling had Lever paid any money what a sasted persons who claimed to have induce contribute insarance Department. He regarded the interest of the Insarance Department of the Standard Life Insarance companies.

L. base, castice President of the Standard Life Insarance Company, it timed that he paid to Mr. Southwick, Mr. Miller's deputy, \$350 for examining his company. He thought the charge exorbitant.

Henry B. Hyde had heard of the fund raised to pass the Life Insarance bill, but had no definite knowledge in the limit amount.

BOSS TWEED'S CHARTER. A QUARREL AMONG THE MEN WHO

BACKED IT. The Hon. Norris Winslow Declares that Dr.

Greeley Favored Tweed's Charter-The Good Doctor's Sabbath Day Letter-Choice Extracts from the Tribune. ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Hon, Horace Greeky:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 25th ult.

In a formal address "to the Republicans of Jefferson and Lewis counties," you charge me: 1. With misrepresentation, in having asserted that I voted for the New York charter "at the earnest solici-

tation of Horace Greeley."

2. In having "pretended to have a letter" written by out o myself, urging me to vote for the Tweed charter; and,
3. For having refused to give up that letter when solicited to do so by yourself, and by others at your request.
You make as the basis of your address, the following extract from a letter which I had published in the Watertown Tinzs on the 6th day of last November, and which contained the following paragraph:

ing paragraph:

"It is alleged that I voted for the present charter of the city of New York. This is true. I so voted at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley and other leading Republicans of the city of New York, and for the further reason that the representative of Tammany promised that, if the Republican Senators would permay promised that, if the Republican Senators would permay the bill for the new charter to piass, the Registry law, as the Republican Senators proposed to amend it, should be retained as to New York. The feature requiring the registration of votes I considered of vital importance, law entirely. Republican Senators, therefore, in caucius, in the presence of liorace Greeley, decided to vote for the new enarter asked for.

You open your comments upon this statement as follows:

This manifested did not meet my eye until it had been some weeks in print. As I had somehow heard that Mr. Winslow pretended to have a letter from me urging him to vote for the Tweed charter, I wrote to my friend been an Brockway (one of the editors of the Times aforesaid), asking him to obtain from Mr. Winslow a copy of that letter.

man Brockway (one of the editors of the Times aforesaid), asking alm to obtain from Mr. Winslow a copy of that letter.

In all that you say in regard to your efforts to procure a copy of the letter which you courteously say "Mr. Winslow pretended to have," you are substantially correct. When you personally solicited from me in Albany a copy of the letter or the original, I would have cheerfully given it to you if I had had it with me. When subsequently you sought it through other parties, I refused for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself.

It is only necessary, therefore, to meet your first allegation, viz.: that I was not justified in asserting that I voted for the Tweed charter "at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley," and I shall do so as briefly as possible.

CHOICE EXTRACT NO. I.

It was while an election law was in progress of construction, which was to be made as stringent and effective as the English language could make it, that the following article, written to incite the Republican members of the Legislature to accomplish this result, appeared in the Tribune:

[From the Tribune of Friday, March 25, 1870.]

It is ide to talk of any real, practical, shiding reform of our municipal rule which does not begin by purifying our ballot-boxes. So long as these are stuffed will lilegal votes, or their verilet is faished by fraudulent returns, we shall have corrupt, profligate, plundering rulers.

The stream cannot rise higher than its fountein, and

they owe their power; and he is a fool who imagines that such will or can be a terror to evil doers or heipful to say goed.

Whoseever professes to seek municipal reform, yet will not co-operate in securing honest elections by legal voters only, is a hypocrite and a swindler.

The opinions thus emphatically expressed by the Pribane were the opinions of every kepublican member of the Senate. Just such a law they were at that very moment drafting, with the assurance that it would have the support of the controlling majority, if they would vote for the charter which that majority had proposed—a charter which that majority had proposed—a charter which the to that which the Young Democracy sought to secure.

every way preferable to that which the Young Democracy sought to secure.

DR. GREELEY'S SABBATH-DAY LETTER.

It was while this effort was being made by the Republican members of the Senate that I received the following letter from you, by the hands of Judge Waterbury, who came to Albany with a proposed election law; and I deemed it none the less worthy of attention that you had written it on the Sabbath day:

As this note was in perfect harmony with my own views, and so emphatically commended the very work in which we were engaged, I had no hesitation in pledging myself to do my utmost to secure what you deemed "indispensable," and as "our share" of the reforms which were contemplated and desired for the city of New York, I knew that it was practicable, without dishonor and without detriment, as I believed, to the interests of the city of New York, to secure just such an election law, by giving our support to a charter which was commended as follows in your paper of the Wednesday following the Sabbath upon which your note to me was written.

written. CHOICE EXTRACT NO. 2.

CHOICE EXTRACT NO. 2.

From the Tribune of Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The people of our city will not have leisure carefully to examine the provisions of the proposed new charter for this city. We call the attention of our readers to the following important points in this new instrument:

1. The Board of Aldermen is to be composed of fifteen members, to be elected on a general ticket. This will be a very great improvement on the other plan, and will probably result in returning to the board men of good repute. We think that respectable and trustworthy men can be induced to accept a nomination on a general ticket who will not now permit their banes to be mentioned in connection with the Board. All along we have insisted that this was a change essential to the good.

2. A unanimous vote of the Bord of Aldermen is made necessary for every increase of salary and for the creation of new offices.

3. The Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments are united into one department, called the Department of four, as at present.

4. A Department of Docks is created for the purpose able Works, who do now as a property of the purpor of the mour cause.
The members of the various commissions hold their fitting by appointment by the Mayor.
The commissions are negligible for their metropolitan and so, but the other features are retained.
The slayer will have the power of giving our people of unminipulg government, and will be responsible for 7. The commissions are apprived of their metropolitan features, but the other features are retained.

8. The Slayor will have the power of giving our people good manipular severament, and will be responsible for whatever of man government may still exist.

The above are the princial features of the preposed city charter, and from these it can be seen that it has points of accided superportly to our present writched anarony. But we must hash that an efficient election haw, whereby framinism voting shall be prevented and punished, is the first register of our present condition, so manificially elevant by appeters and ballocious stuffers can be beneated and punished. Is the first register of our present condition. This commendation from you of the pending charter I received as a practical endorsement of that instrument; and as, with suon a charter, it was practicable also to secure what you deemed to be "the direct requisite of our present condition." "an efficient election law," I bent all my energies to secure this result as "our share" of the prospective legislation for the city of New York.

CHOICE EXTRACT NO. 3.

CHOICE EXTRACT NO. 3. But, as if you were determined that the Republican Senators should not receive in doubt as to what you deemed it right and prudent for them to do, on the day following the appearance of the last article quoted, you wrote as follows:

From the Tribune, Thursday, March 31, 1579.

CHARTER REFORM AT ALBANY.

The Tweed-Sweedy municipal charter was yesterd driven through the Assembly at railrond speed, accoing to programme. It now comes before the semi-water its fate is in the hands of the legablican mority. We entreat them to accord it their eared deliberate security. It is an improvement the original Frear charter, and we think, alon that which was killed last week. It is eneuty right in dislodging from office our presidence of Alecruen and assistants, ** ** Allove by your all, before all, give us a law wideh shall be forth secure to the legal voters of our city their contaminal right to choose their own relates. All else nothing to thic. We have been ruled by ballot is stuffers long enough. Make it certain that every is elector's vote shall count exactly one wherever he is not local it, as the law directs, and that no choose their own relates. All else nothing to the country of the professions, we are sick of the stuffer without the allot of the country of the point. It is the Thermopyles of the strug. Trust not to their professions, we are sick of the ** ** Vote with any faction, for any charter, it will protect us against illegal votes. You cannot be rigorous in dealing with those who have degreated elections into a ravoiling farce, by stuffing half ballot-boxes with illegal votes, and tallying the ceast in the remaining districts by francincial relations of these frances, and fraisfying the ceast in the remaining districts by francincial relations.

MR. WINSLOW VOTED FOR THE CHARTER A.* I green a second of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the second of the control of the second of the second of the control of the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the s CHARTER REFORM AT ALBANY.

MR. WINSLOW VOTED FOR THE CHARTER AT DR GREELEY'S EARNEST SOLICITATION. Thus fortified, first by your earnest appeal for an efficient election law, secondly by your com-mendation of the proposed charter as "emi-nently right" in some of its features, and as baving "points of decided superiority to our

present wretched anarchy," and thirdly by your command to "vote with any faction for any charter that will protect us againstillegal votes. I had no hesitation in proclaiming you in entire harmony with what the Republican Senators were attempting to accompish; and in determining to support this proposed charter as the only process by which we could procure what you deemed "above all, beyond all, and before all," I believed I was doing exactly what was right, for the best interest of the people of the city of New York and the Republican party. I never, for a moment, supposed that your words, like dreams, "went by contraries." I believed you meant just what you said; and hence my remark that, in voting as I did, "I voted at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley"—meaning by "at your solicitation," not only what you communicated to me by letter, but also what you had communicated to me and to others through your journal.

Although the Republican Senators had the pledge of the controlling majority, that the election law they desired should be passed as "our share" of the proposed legislation for the city, we demanded its passage before any vote should be taken upon the charter. This demand was acceded to. The law which you considered paramount to all else, and to secure which you exhorted us to "vote for any charter," was given precedence throughout. As you deemed it "above all, beyond all, and before all," it was the first of all in the series of measures which, by general consent (yourself Included), were necessary for the better government of the city of New York.

DR. GREELEY'S GREAT CHARTER SPERCH.

And now, after ten days consecutive exhortation for any charter which will protect us against illegal votes," and after every Senator had determined upon his own sense of propriety and by our resterated importunities, to vote for a charter which you had commended, and for an election law which you subsequently endorsed as "quite a good one," you appeared before the Senate Committee on the new charter for the ci

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

Arnany, April 4.—The Senate Committee on the new charter for the city of New York met in the Delayan House this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Senator Tweed in the chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentleman from the city of New York.

(The following are extracts from what Mr. Greeley

many gentleman from the city of New York.

(The following are extracts from what Mr. Greeley said:)

I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting cheld in New York) when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to appear as one of their number to set forth certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter, but they do not other than in any factious spirit, nor do they desire to be understood by your or by any member of the Legislature as enemies of the charter forth of the Legislature as enemies of the charter forth.

On the other hand, they ask me to appear before you and assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the city; and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to usk you to reject it.

We sak you to improve it; we ask you to adopt certain amendments that will make it more useful and more efficient, as we think, than it would be in the state in which it was first presented.

Now, in presenting to you the programme of resolutions which were adopted at that meeting (somewhat hastily, I admit), ishail refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, lies at the foundation of what I have to say to-day. It appears to nie to be not only the most important, but it ought to be the first contained in any measure for the referan of our city government, that is the purification of our decition. I don't care it would not be possible to have an honest government, that is the purification of our decition. I don't care it would not be possible to have an honest government. Burke said that the foundation and aim of all good government was to get tweive honest, impartial men into a fair reform in the government of the ballot-box, and that no one clair of our in the government of the ballot-box, and that no one clair of the association of the ballot-box, and that no one clair of the association of the ballot-box, and that no one clair of t

In no part of this speech as published, do I find any other word against the proposed charter; and from that speech, as well as from subsequent remarks by you when in consultation with the Republican Senators, I drew no inference other than that derived from frequent editorial appeals that you considered it the duty of the Republican Senators to yote for the proposed charter, or "for any charter," and "with any faction" that was necessary "to secure such a law as will protect us against illegal votes."

You say, in your address "To the Republicans of Jefferson county," what you have again and again repeated, that you "visited Albany at the request of the Union League Club expressly to oppose the charter." I submit toyou and to the Republicans of the State whether your address before the Senate Committee, or the several extracts herein quoted from your journal, is couched in language expressing "opposition" to the charter. It occurs to my mind, and, in my judgment, will so lappress the public mind, that your language is the language of commendation.

If you had come to Albany to defeat the charition. If you had come to Albany to defeat the char-

ly's Joke-Republicaus Don't Drink.

Col. Legrand Cannon testified before the Senatorial Committee, yesterday, to a conversation between himself and Mr. Mudgett at Delmonico's about the time of the session of Senator Patterson's committee, and that then Mudgett said that Bixby had shown certain cancelled checks to Senator Patterson, and that Patterson was satisfied of Porter's connection with the general order business, and that he had received part of the funds. Mr. Caunon mentioned the fact to Col. Bliss, whom he characterized as "an active, intelligent politician." and Bliss wrote to Porter. Gen. Porter wrote back, emphatically denying Mudgett's charge.

MIN IT WAS GIVEN TO BIXBY.

Mr. Mudgett testified that he charged Porter to his face with being interested in the Bixby arrangement. Porter said: "I give you may word of honor, centlemen, that neither Leet, Babcock, nor myself has an interest in the general order business. Leet tried to get the business, but Grinnell said that he had given it to Bixby and others for public reasons."

Bixby afterwards showed Mudgett the cancelled checks of his payments to Leet, and these checks were also shown by Bixby to Senator Patterson. "I believe then," said Mr. Mudgett, "and I believe still, that Porter was permiarily interested in the Leet-Bixby transaction."

WHY IT WAS GIVEN TO BIXBY.

THE ONLY GRANT MAN OUT OF OFFICE.

Hughey Gardiner was summoned before the committee. Hughey is the only Grant man in the city that has never held an office. Hugher testified that he did not recommend Charles H. Heiser to Gen. Palmer. He interceded for Heiser, however, when Gen. Palmer was about to discharge him. Heiser was accused of taking too large samples of liquors from packages which it was his duty to examine. He also allowed one Barclay to accompany him on his tour of inspection.

Senator Casserly—Sampling Bauors?

"Na, na." replied Hugney, "Republicans don't drink," [Laughter.]

Mr. G. afterward met Gen. Palmer at the Lincoin Club. Palmer said, "I have written the discharge of your friend Helser."

Gardiner asked him whether there was a new charge against him.

"No, sir," resided Palmer (profane expletive), "I have dismissed him on general principles."

A Mill on Staten Island—Supervisor Brick's Encounter with a Reformer.

The political row now raging on Staten Island culminated in a puglistic encounter between two prominent politicians. Mr. S. R. Brick, Jr., is the Supervisor of Middletown and principal wire-puller for the Ring, and Mr. C. Eddy, Jr., is one of the leaders of the Reform party that is so vigorously opposing them. Mr. Eddy is a lumber and coal dealer, and lately presented a THE ONLY GRANT MAN OUT OF OFFICE.

and Mr. C. Eddy, Jr., is one of the leaders of the Reform party that is so vigorously opposing them. Mr. Eddy is a lumber and coal dealer, and lately presented a bill against the county for material furnished, which bill was rejected on Menday last by the Supervisors. Eddy hearing that Mr. Brick was the head and front of the opposition, aware that he would put a lead on Bricks shounders. Vesterday the two met as Hench and Bay streets, and Mr. Eddy sailed in demanding why Mr. Brick had objected to the passes of his "little bill." The name of which that it was more reasonable than the Supervisors' own bills against the county. This raised the free interconage of Tribune epithets, and the gentlemen begin a free interconage of Tribune epithets, and the Supervisor promptly returned in kind. A square fach enaued, but before being's threat could be referred the men were supersted. Seene second will open in one of the Staten Island Folice Courts.

Buckhout, the Murderer. Muckhout, the Murderer.

Mr. Larkin, Buckhout's counsel, will make one more attempt to save the wreiched man's life. On Tuesday he will go to Albany and apply for a stay of proceedings before Judge Learned. District Attorney frings will follow Mr. Jarkin and oppose the appeal. Falling there, Mr. Larkin will ask the Governor for commutation of sentence.

The Hen. Poter B. Sweeny has returned to this city. His Leaith is still delicate.

The Hen. Stephen M. Drew of the Tammany Society says that he is not dead. This Sun believes him.

Fire-Damp Did it—The Superintendent's Sudden Condescension—Nothing Yet Done for the Miners' Helpless Families.

Pittston, Pa., Feb. 8.—Early this afternoon crowds of miners and their families flocked to the Plainville Methodist Church, on the hill overlooking the Susquehanna. Many were unable to gain admittance. The plain coffins containing the bodies of Robert Hays and Richard Norris, the two Englishmen who, with Patrick McCullough, were killed in the Henry mine explosion on Tuesday morning, were placed near the altar. Their wives and children were in attendance, and the scene was heartrending. The Rev. Measrs. F. L. King and N. J. Halley performed the funeral services. Knots of men gathered about the portals of the church discussing the disaster. They were unanimously of the opinion that the company is solely responsible. At the same time the body of McCullough was lying in his former home at the foot of the hill, surrounded by his grief—

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. of McCullough was lying in his former home at the foot of the hill, surrounded by his grief-stricken family. Carriages, sleighs, and vehicles of all descriptions lined the road leading from the church to McCullough's cabin, and for a great distance further on. There was over two hundred vehicles in line. McCullough was to be buried from St. Mary's Church, Wilkesbarre, the Rev. Father O'Hara officiating. It was arranged

together to Wilkesbarre.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED MINERS.

At 3% o'clock the sad funeral procession began to move. The snow-covered hills were thickly studded with men, women, and children. The Miners' Benevolent Association headed the procession, followed by the Good Templars, A. O. D. I., Lodge No. 670, I. O. of O. F., in all numbering about 590 men. Then came the three hearses, with the bodies of the victims, bringing up the rear with the vehicles. As it moved along down the valley toward Wilkesbarre, marching slowly and solemnly, the poor miners and their wretched families standing in front of their miserable hovels looked on with sorrow mingled with bitterness. Hays and Norris were interred in the old cemetery at Wilkesbarre, and McCullough, after the services in St. Mary's Church, was buried in the Catholic

Work in the majority of the mines was suspended, and all attended the funeral to pay the last mark of respect to the poor fellows who for the sake of a small pittance to help to stave off starvation from themselves and families had come to their death in a manner so horrible.
THE RETICENCE OF THE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES.

The employees of the Henry mine, apprehensive of incurring the displeasure of the company, refuse to impart the slightest information concerning the management of the mine. Former employees and others working in the mines in the neighborhood are strong in their condemnation of the company. Last night a number of miners entered the shaft for some reason unknown, and remained below all night.

Inspector Williams visited the mine very early this morning, and remained there until 10 o'clock, when Squire E. B. Harvey of Wilkesburre made his appearance at the engine room. Mr. Williams and the unknown men ascended the shaft. The miners then made off, leaving Mr. Harvey and the mine inspector to discover the whereabouts of men competent to act as jurors at the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Williams and the good old Squire, who by the way is a Methodist deacon, waded through the snow in search of them. It is said that some tall swearing was induged in, but the Squire denies it. After much dodging six half scared miners were captured. They gave their names as Robt. Mitchell, Michael Weish, E. A. Baker, John Gray, Robert Milligan, and Frank Murphy. The Squire having at once sworn them as jurors, their mouths were sealed, but not more so than before. The Squire at once dispatched them to the lower regions of the mine. For two hours they remained below, not knowing what to do and caring less. When they reached the engine The employees of the Henry mine, apprehen-

At the appointed time they were all present. If you had come to Albany to defeat the charter, you would not surely have said, as you did, "We are not here to ask you to reject it."

And here, without further comment, I am willing to leave the public to decide whether I was not justified in assuring my constituents that I voted as I did, "at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley.

I will not conclude this article in imitation of your bad example by the insinuation that you are not an honest man; but I will say that you men who are at least your peers in every honorable and gentlemanly quality.

Yery respectfully, N. WINSLOW.

FOR PUBLIC REASONS.

Mr. Mudgett's Belief that Porter is one of Leet's Silent Partners—Senator Casserly's Joke—Republicaus Don't Drink.
Col. Legrand Camnon testified before the Senatorial Committee, yesterday, to a conversation between himself and Mr. Mudgett at Delmonleck about the time of the session of Senator Intention of Miligan. Who it was said had been informed by the Superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head been informed by the Superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head to be not intention of Hilliam beautiful to describe the superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head been informed by the Superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head been informed by the Superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head to be an informed by the Superintendent. Frederick Mercur, that no linguest would be head to be not was said to day. The small dark room where justles is dispensed was crowded to excess. Several the was soon brought in, but whiskey had the leads of him, and an adjournment was found to be necessary. The Squire looked at Williams the exception of Marchael to accurate the was soon brought in, but whiskey had the leads to

THE MOST INTELLIGENT MAN OF THE JURY, said he had never before been in a mine conducted so badly as the Henry mine. He has not had any of the Company's drinks, and if he can withstand the temptation will prove a trouble-some juryman. The others, overawed by the mining corporation, are ready at this moment to acquit the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company of all blame, and no doubt the verdict of the jury will not be damaging to the company.

The taking of testimony will be commenced to-morrow morning at 100 clock, when it is hoped by the people generally that the good old Squire who acts as Coroner will sift the explosion to the bottom.

The Sun reporter, desirous of an interview with Mr. Mercur, the Superintendent, had anxiously searched for him in the moghborhood of the mine, where he was said to be, but could not and him. On inquiry at his office in Wikesharre the reporter was directed to another and still another office. Finally, starting down the street, he encountered a medium-sized, well-fod, and neatly dressed person, of whom he inquired the reporter on the shoulder and said:

"Young man, Mr. Mercur, The gentleman, whose appearance was exceedingly pleasant, parted the reporter on the shoulder and said:

"Young man, Mr. Mercur lives only a short distance from where we stand, but Mr. Mercur is here."

WHAT MR. MERCUR SAYS.

Reporter—I wish to know your shoory of the symbolic at the Honey wing? THE MOST INTELLIGENT MAN OF THE JURY,

WHAT MR. MERCUR SAYS.

Reporter—I wish to know your sheory of the explosion at the flenry mine?

Mr. Mercur—Well, now, I don't know much about the affair (then exzing at the reporter wistfully, he laughingly added): it don't amount to much—three or four men killed. I believe they went down in the mine, the gas exploded, and away they went.

The reporter, although not much amused at the Superintendent's jocularity, was surprised at his coof infliference.

Reporter—But you had no fire boss. How's that?

was sent to the upper mines about the 25th of December.

Here the Superintendent hesitated for a few moments; but, noticing the reporter had not been overcome by his good nature, he continued: "Then we hired another bess."

Reporter—What was his name?

Mr. Mercur—Let me think. Pshaw! I forget who it wa:

Reporter—Please think of his name if you can. Mr. Mercur—Yes, yes; it was Hays—one of the men that was injured.

ITS ALL THE SAME.

Reporter—Hays was killed, my dear sir.

Mr. Mercur—So he was, but it is all the same. He was fire boss.

It appears rather singular that Hays should have been fire hoss and none of his friends or acquaintances know of it. Mr. Mercur manifested a disposition to cut short the interview as some joylal fellows who hailed him as Fred came along the street.

Reporter—Many was will the Coroner's jury do ame along the street.
Reporter—What will the Coroner's jury do about this explosion?
Mr. Mercor—Oh. nothing: it is a mere matter of form; they con't consure the company. The men are dead; the feestlamp killed them.
Reporter—Will the inquest consume much the consume much

Reporter—Will the indust consume functions?

Mr. Mercur—Oh, yes, I suppose so. A great amount of unnecessary testimony will be taken.

Here several of the jurymen and officers of the mine approached, and were greeted very cordially by the Superintendent. They were evidently dumbfounded at his condescension, and moved their laws mechanically, unable to arriculate. The gentleman is deeply interested in their a efface at this time.

Tom Sutton, the discharged five boss, passing by, was hailed by the reporter, who told him that livys was the fire boss at the time of the explosion.

sion.
"What!" exclaimed Tom, excitedly,"Hays fire boss. My God, the man didn't know what ras was; he never had any experience in tire damp

THE BURIAL OF THE MINERS

THE MINING COMPANY SILENCING
ADVERSE CRITICISM.

Fire-Damp Did it—The Superintendent's Sud-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Excitement in England Unabated—The Story of Minister Adams's Return Discredited—Stagnation on 'Change.
London, Feb. 8—2 P. M.—The excitement

over the Alabama claims is unabated. The speeches in Parliament, succeeding the newspa-Rev. Father O'Hara officiating. It was arranged that the procession from the Methodist church on the hill should join that below, to proceed the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representations of the British Government is felt on

The effect of this state of affairs is more particularly shown on 'Change, where business for the moment is demoralized. The market for

ticularly shown on 'Change, where business for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities opened flat, with a market decline in all quotations. Since the opening, however, United States bonds of 1892 and 1897 have recovered a fraction; but the others continue at a falling off of from ½ to ½ from the closing prices of last night, and the market remains inactive. In American railway shares there have been no transactions thus far to-day, The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of Consols, which have declined from ½ to ½ since last evening.

The Times to-day, reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses. Mr. Gladstone's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The Times strongly deprecates verbal discussion over the treaty.

The Daily Telegraph criticless the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says the English Government in the stand it took has only obeyed the unanimous impulse of the country; but the speeches of Mr. Gladstone are indiscreet, and will probably prove mischlevous.

Washingron, Feb. 8.—The genuineness of the recently published sileged correspondence between Gen. Schenck and Secretary Fish, relative to the Treaty of Washington, is denied in official quarters. It bears no resemblance at all to the original telegrams. The report that an official despatch was received from Gen. Schenck on Monday announcing the substance of Lord Granville's note is pronounced untrue.

The State Department does not credit the story that Charles Francis Adams is coming home next Saturday. They know there is no occasion for it so far as the treaty is concerned. The Commission will not be in session for some time. No new developments are expected until the arrival next week of the Queen's message.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK RUN.

their Money Vesterday.

When the police arrived yesterday morning at the Third Avenue Bank they found the assemblage most orderly. The steps were not filled as usual, and everybody was in line and milled as usual, and everybody was in line and waiting patiently for the opening. The ordinary pushing seemed to be omitted. About 125 persons entered the bank, a smaller number than on the previous day. A number of depositors, seeing that their position was such that they would not be paid, straggled out during the day. Some amusement was caused by a woman who did not seem to be able to reply to the teller's constitution.

The Market Savings Bank.

The committee of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank earnestly desire the depositors who have not yet signed the petition positors who have not yet signed the petition in favor of suspending the proceedings in bank-ruptcy now pending before Judge Blatchford, to call at the bank, 82 Nassau street, to-day, and sign it, as the petition will come up before his Honor on Saturday morning.

There are good reasons for believing that a much larger dividend will be realized if this action is taken.

The Conflicting Testimony before the White-

washing Committee.

Mr. Henry W. Benedict, of the firm of Bene-Mr. Henry W. Benedict, of the firm of Benedict & Co., a respectable merchant of New Haven, and friend of Gov. Buckingham, testified yesterday before the Senatorial Committee that he received a cargo of coal by the Franceton in December. Inspector Cleyes naked Mr. Benedict to send a load of coal up to his house, with the remark, "You need not have his coal weighted. Tean give you the weights." Mr. Benedict base no reply, and Cloyes repeated his demand twice afterward. The capitalis of the Princeton ordered Henedict to give the Inspector the coal in order to avoid iroubite. Benedict said that Cloyes was the most happened of his refusal to give the testing out his life. In consequence of his refusal to give the coal, siy, Benedict had onto irouble and vexation in setting out his cargo, and was charged exorbitant duties.

Mr. Benedict safory is in direct contradiction of the event testinanty given by Impactor Clayes. A resolution support both depositions.

Justice Dowling Encouraging Capt. Mount.

In the Special Sessions vesterday the cases of he proprietors of the concert saloons were tried before astices Dowling and Shandley. Assistant District Atthe proprietors of the concert schools were readed of the properties. Authors by Sullivan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. John H. Anthon, Jr., for the defence. Edward B. Gregory, proprietor of Canterbury Hall, was discharged, the prosecution having falled to make out a case.

Paul Felk and Frank, Hughes were folisty charged with keeping a disorderly house at 6d Broadway, out owing to a cherked error in coupling the name of Mr. Falk with that of Hughes, the complaint was dismissed. The case of Edward Rarlow of the Assembly Rooms, was then indefinitely postponed.

Justice Dosling, then addressing Capt. Mount, raid to Captain. I recommend you to make a complaint on outh to the Commissioners of Exches, and state the nature of the business carried on by these positie. Their establishments are schoolsed infamy and data of view which should be become up by the politic, and, I think, you are described on the formal control of the business carried on two these positie. Their establishments are schoolsed infamy and data of view which should be before up by the politic, and, I think, you are described on the distribution of cased for what you do distort the proprietors. Keen on with your and control of cased for what you do directed against individuals, but at the evil itself.

The Assistant Pistrict Altority we consider the Judge's remarks, and said he hoped to see the city purged of these dens, which were a disgrace to its fair name.

Senator Howe as You O'Hall's Rival. Mr. Harvey Major, Assistant Superintendent in the Custom House, and receiver of deposits at the ales of unclaimed goods, testified before the Senstorial Senator Fayard-What; sumples of his hinry and steam engines?
A. Yes, I suppose an No weight is stated in the cathlegare, only the Appropers which One arm who wanted to know the wedge of what a project to be a ton of pig-rom was ton it for its includes.

Senator lowe-That is baying a pig in the poke.

Branklyn Politicions Going Home.

Yesterday morning officers Larwell and Mosallinen, of Brooklyn, strested Ed. Mullen, Mat Cum-benford, and Themas Wood. The trio were drunk and

The body of an unknown man was last night foun upon the meadows, west of Jersey City, between the Backensack river and Pergen III. The body had been some time in the water, and marks were found apon the head, which lead to the suspicion of four play.

THE ERA OF CORRUPTION.

THE GREAT FRAUDS UNDER THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION.

A Republican Ex-Congressman Before the Criminal Court-How Col. W. B. Stokes Made \$10,000-Almost as Bad as Bas-

A Republican Ex-Congressman Before the Criminal Court-How Col. W. B. Stokes Made \$10,000—Almost as Bad as Bascroft Davis.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, the Hon. William B. Stokes, ex-Memqer of Congress from Tennessee, was arraigned on the charge of receiving fees for the prosecution of claims against the United States, while holding a seat in the House of Representatives. Assistant District Attorney Harrington end Mr. A. B. Williams appeared for the presceution, and Messrs. Riddle and Crittenden for the defence.

Mr. Harrington, in opening the case, read the act of Feb. 15, 1853, under which the indictment is found. This law provides that any Senator or member of Congress who shall act as agent, or aid or assist in the prosecution of claims, for compensation paid or to be paid, or receive a gratuity or share in such claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Mr. Harrington said that the facts in the case against Mr. Stokes were that during the late war a military company, known as Beatty's Independent Scouts, was raised in Fentress county, Tenn., and after the war had closed Stokes had secured the passage of a bill by Congress to pay the men, receiving for his services the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Harrington said that the prosecution expected to show that the company had never exceeded fifty men, although the rolls as presented for payment contained 1-2 names. The presention also expected to show that stokes knew the claims to be fraudulent. This, however, was not material to the case.

ONLY A LUTTLE PRESENT.

Mr. Riddle, for the defence, said that the claims and would therefore naturally look to him for ald in the matter. He only looked after the interests of his constituents as it is usual for members of Congress to do, Mr. Stokes made a trip back to this city to look after these claims, and at the time of their payment, being seriously ill, the claimants presented him a sum of money, but not on a

Capt, David Beatty sworn: Had been captain of Beatty's Independent Scouts, his command varied from 35 to 102 men never made any regular agree ment or captain of the prosecution of the claims of his men; but when the money was drawn Colonel Stokes charged the sum (*, \$2,80); this witness refused at distinguishing the money was drawn Colonel Stokes charged the sum (*, \$2,80); this witness refused at distinguishing the money was drawn from the Treasury. Witness had fold Stokes that he would lose nothing by assisting in the drosecution of these claims, and the money paid Stokes was for what he had done. Stokes that before the bill that he was to receive something for his services.

the bill that he was to receive something for his services.

Cross-examined—Came to Washington in August, 1870, with stokes, liattled, and Calutorne Beatty. Stokes invited him to come by way of his house in coming to Washington, Stokes explaining that his missing to Washington, Stokes explaining that his missing to be the common of the party was here several days fixing the rolls, &c. Witness paid Stokes for seening the passage of the bill—\$1.00 for himself and \$1.00 on account of his sons. Hatheld and Strohmler furnished part of the money. Had been informed that he had been indicted in this court, but the prosecuting officers had not told him whether or not he would be tried.

Michael D. Murphy of the Postmaster-General's Office, sworn—Witness produced stub hooks of the effice, show-

Michael D. Murphy of the Postmaster-General solmor, sworn—Witness produced stub books of the office, show-ing that the Beattys were paid Mark 2, 1571, and were identified by Mr. Stokes.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Claiborne Beatty sworn: Is a son of Capt. Beatty, Received \$3,000 for his millivary services. Faid Stokes some money on account of services rendered in securing the passage of the bill by Congress, and in getting the claim through the department.

Crose-examined: During the month of August previous stokes said he expected to be paid. In money was paid to stokes in the presence of witness, his brother Jim, and his father.

Major Clapp sworn: Is an officer of the 16th United States infantry. Met stokes in Nashville last year, and told him he was investigating the matter of the Beatty claims. Stokes said he had visited Washington in August, 1850, to look after the claims. He had got sick while at the work, but had no complaint to make, as he had been paid. The Number of Depositors who Failed to Get

cities was concerned in the claims; I covered about all of the money; for their services Strohnder got all of Bowns a \$10,000, Stokes \$10,00, and Powell \$3,000, tokes put in a claim for one-tand of the profits, \$17,000, which witness refused to give him, whereupon Stokes and that he had a with services could not get out of own, and that he would put him "where the dogs rouldn't bart at him." Cross-Examined—A similar threat was made by lowell.

Cross-Lxammed—A similar threa was made by Joveth.

G. A. Bowman sworn—Witness testified that Stokes said he had received \$1,500, and wanted \$2,500 more, of he would make trouble. Witness avived that the additional amount he paid, Strohmer and Powell being present at the time. Stokes stated that he had not agreed to take any money mult after the passage of the bill and that the money he then claimed was for working the matter through the Department.

The case for the prosecution here closed. CHARACTER, GENTLEMEN, CHARACTER!

CHARACTER, GENTLEMEN, CHARACTER!

Mr. Riddle, for the defence, read depositiom of Mr. J. M. Baird, that Stokes left Tennessee with Hatfleid, Strohmier, and the Beattys, to arrange the claim, in August, 1850; that he returned stek and was confined to his house eight weeks; of a practicing physician, that he attended Stokes from Aug. 13 to October; of other parties, as to conversations between Stokes and the Beattys, in which the former said he could not charge for his services, as he was a member of Congress.

Judge Houck sworn—Witness testified to the good character of Col. Stokes as a gentleman of undoubted integrity.

Judge Houck sworn-Wilness lestified to the good harreter of Col. Stokes as a gentleman of undoubted attentity, among the worn-Testimony substantially the mass that of the preceding witness. How. Emercon Lithings sworn-Was well acquainted in Mr. Stokes. His personal character was excellent

THE ARIONS' MERRY-MAKING.

The Grand Dube Alexis on the Floor Mr.
('Atheazy on the Buck of Don Hamilton
Fish Brigham Young and his Wives.

In the Academy last night the Arions had a
grand bal masyne. A brilliant essembling gathered as
early as 10:30 o'clock, when the curtain rose disclosing
the grand procession massed on the stage.

The floor, lobby, and reception comedities, all clad in
gorgeous uniforms, marched out upon the floor, after
which three enormous heatles slowly crawled forward.
Each beetle dapped his witges, and from its body sprang

A Boy Stabbed in the Street. Lawrence M. Evoy, aged 9, of 123 First avenue, he key aged 9, of 123 First avenue has a single at a seventh street and First avenue has not, was said-inly approached by another boy, who station him in the left breast. McGvey was takes home. He did not know the boy who had stabled him. The wound is not accessarily fatal.